## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

EXCITED DISCUSSION UPON GLAD-STONE'S HOME RULE BILL.

Suppression of Socialist Meetings-Christening of the Royal Heir-Islands Ceded to France-Expulsion of Princes Imminent-Cholera.

LONDON, May 18,-Mr. Gladstone, in the house of commons this afternoon, moved that the house devote four nights out of the five given to parliamentary business every week to the debate on the home rule bill.

The premier's proposal produced a sensation, as it had come to be generally believed, without any clearly defined reason therefor, that the government had about given up hope of carrying their measure, and would bring on the crisis as early as possible, Friday being the day set by some

and Tuesday following by others.

An excited discussion at once followed Mr. Gladstone's motion. During this both sides of the controversy revealed their posi-

Mr. Gladstone's motion. During this both sides of the controversy revealed their positions.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, conservative, said his party wanted a piedge that the debate would be finished on Friday next.

To this Mr. Gladstone answered that his reckoning extended the debate far beyond the date fixed by the opposition.

After a long and warm discussion Mr. Gladstone's motion was carried.

The supporters of Mr. Gladstone are daily becoming more hopeful that the home rule bill will be passed by parliament. Nine members of the house of commons, who had hitherto been opposed to the home rule measure, have been converted since Saturday, and it is expected that other members will soon signify their adhesion to the bill.

Lord Hartington, in a speech at Bradford this evening, said the people of the county, the majority of whom are liberals, had not approved Mr. Gladstone's Irish scheme, and therefore the government must stand or fall upon the plan it had introduced.

Loxnoon, May 19.—Tha Duily News, in an article evidently inspired, assures constituencies which complain that they have not been given a chance to declare their opinion on the Irish question that dissolution must follow the rejection of the home rule bill.

SUPPRESSION OF SOCIALIST MEETINGS. BUPPRESSION OF SOCIALIST MEETINGS.

BERLIN, May 18.—The government has presented a report to the recleasing in justification of the decree recently issued under the socialist law, forbidding the holding of public meetings in Berlin, Pottsdam, and environs, without permission from the police, and to be obtained forty-cight hours in advance. The report says that it is notorious that meetings of workingmen are utilized to disseminate socialist propaganta; that a socialist agitation exists, and that the threatening conferences of railway employes at Berlin might be fraught with fatal results to the public.

ISLANDS CEDED TO FRANCE. PAUS, May 18.—A treaty has been signed at Johama, ceding to France the entire group of islands and inlets forming the territory known as the Comore Islands and situated in the Mozambique channel. EXPULSION OF PRINCES IMMINENT.

Pauls, May 18.—The newspapers here say that the expulsion of the Orients princes is

## A BLOODY FIGHT.

A Circular Which Caused the Shooting of Nine Men at Martinsville. The tragedy enacted at Martinsville, Va., on Monday was one of the bloodiest enand if all accounts be true, from as causeless and trivial circumstances as possible to The principal actors in the fight were be. The principal actors in the fight were P. D., J. D., and G. O. Spencer, Jake Terry. W. K. Terry, Benjamin Terry, and Tarlton F. Brown. The trouble tegan Friday night. A circular letter was gotten up, and circulated the following day, headed, "Martinsville Tax Bill." There were some rough allusions in the article to the mayor and some of the town board. Mr. W. K. Terry was thought to have had something to do with it. Sunday morning a circular was irsued, in which Mr. W. K. Terry's name was not used, yet the inference was strong and the language was

W. K. Terry's name was not used, yes the inference was strong and the language was very insulting. Monday morning W. K. Terry posted a eard denouncing the author as a contemptible scoundrel. The noon trains brought up his brothers, Ben and Jake, and the three demanded the names of the par-

brought up his brothers, Ben and Jake, and the three demanded the names of the parties.

The Terry brothers and the Spencers met just after the factory had clossed, and Terry promised an explanation at some future time. The trouble would have been avoided if some one had not fired a pistol. Following the shot came a regular fusiliade, and when the smoke cleared up nine men were on the ground. Jake Terry was shot in the side and killed. Col. P. D. Spencer was shot in the right side the ball striking a rib and following it around, and coming out at the back. T. F. Brown, shot painfully in the thigh, and seriously in the shoulder. W. K. Terry, shot in the left shoulder near the spinal column. The ball is supposed to have passed into his lung. His wounds are very serious. Ben. Terry, shot in the bowels and neck. Wounds very serious. B. L. Jones, painfully wounded in the thigh. Hugh Dyer, shot in the thigh. Both of the Gregorys were shot in the back accidentally. Sandy Martin, colored, was shot in the thigh.

It was thought yesterday morning that W. R. Terry and T. F. Brown would die. Spencer and the other parties will probably recover. All the business homes in Martinsville were closed yesterday. The opinion is generally expressed that the circular first issued ridiculing the city council did not justify the insulting poster which was afterward put up. P. D. Spencer is a prominent business man and a manufacturer of tobucco. T. F. Brown is the proprietor of Brown's tobacco warehouse. W. R. Terry was engaged in business at Martinsville, and is a son of the late Wm. Terry. The insulting card last issued was written by P. D. Spencer, a member of the town board. A corner's luquest has been at Martinsville, and is a son of the late Win. Terry. The inaulting card last issued was written by P. D. Spencer, a member of the town board. A coroner's inquest has been ordered, and all the facts will be brought out fully, and warrants will, it is said, be lessed for all, the parties who took a part in the shooting.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 18.—The secret cir-cular issued by P. J. McGuire, of Cleveland,

general secretary of the Brotherhood of Car-penters and Joiners, calling for a conference of trades unions in this city to day, met with penters and Johnes, calling for a conference of trades unions in this city to day, met with a prompt response.

The conference met to-day at Donaldson's Hall, and was well attended. Mr. McGuiro represented the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Johnes. President W. Ethe, of the Amalgameted Iron and Steel Association, was also present. The object of the conference is to device a plan for a closer alliance with the Knights of Labor, and to submit it to that organization for adoption. This, it is believed, will enable both to work together in parallel lines without any collision. There is a certain element hostile to the patient, constructive, and conservative methods of trades union, which, under cover of the Knights of Labor, has been pursuing its objectionable work. The trades unions desire to check this strike-breeding element and to arrive at a harmonious understanding with the Knights of Labor. The delegates come mostly from New York, but other eastern and western states are represented. Forty-eight powerful organizations have sent delegates.

Election of Bishops.

on the board of missions looking to an impar-tial charge in the financial arrangements. Action on the subject was postpoued. The committee having consideration of the subject committee having consideration of the subject concerning preachers whose conduct in general is reprehensible and who don't pay their debts reported against further logislation on the subject. The conference went into an election of bishops, and the following were elected: Rev. Dr. William Wallace Duncan, of South Carolina; Rev. Dr. Charlew B. Galloway, of Mississippi, Rev. Dr. Engens Russell Hendrich and Roy. Dr. Joseph H. Stanton Key. The bishops elect will be consocrated on next Thursday eventure.

A CONFESSION BY MAXWELL, Relative to the Death of Preller—Probable Solution of the St. Louis Hotel Mystery.

Sr. Louis, May 18 .- The Post-Disputch

this afternoon prints a statement made by H. M. Brooks, alias Maxwell, now on trial this afternoon prints a statement made by H. M. Brooks, alias Maxwell, now on trial for the murder of C. Arthur Prelier, which will constitute the defense of Brooks, and which will be urged to the utmost by his attorneys in the trial. The statement was made to John J. Jennings, the present-city editor of the Post-Dispatch, and it has been approved by Brooks's attorneys. Mr. Jounings premises the statement with some remarks to the effect that Maxwell's explanation of the death of Prelier is his only defense. That explanation was made in writing to his attorneys many months ago, and Maxwell will go on the witness stand and repeat it. In giving it he said his desire all along had been to unburden himself to the public, and all of his actions previous to and after the crime substantiate his declarations. These actions show that he neither premeditated a crime nor tried to conceal one, for from the moment of his arrival at the Southern Hotel until his departure for San Francisco, every act and almost every word of his has been the property of the public. These acts and these words form the strongest links in the chain of circumstances which they have forged to hold the culprit to this crime. The following is the substance of Brooks's statement:

chain of circumstances which they have forged to hold the culprit to this crime. The following is the substance of Brooks's statement:

Mr. Freiler was suffering from a private classes, for which I had previously prescribed, mixing the medicine subset of the medicine in the medicine subset of the medicine subset of the hold of t

body?"
"None whatever. I meant to leave it there, expecting that it would be discovered sooner

"Some whatever. I meant to leave it there, expecting that it would be discovered sconger than it was, and thinking that a post morton would reveal the true state of facts—that Probler had met his death while undergoing such an operation as I have designated."
"I know nothing about Probler's money. I had plenty of money of my own, or I could not have made the long trip which I did make."

make."
Mr. Jennings closed by stating that it is only a synopsis of the full story in the hands of Brooks's councel, which gives all the details of the Sunday occurrences in room 144, Southern liotel, but the attorneys rouse 144, Southern Hotel, but the attorneys refused to give the written statement, and by their advice Brooks declined to say any more. According to his own story the cutting off of Preller's mustache, the inscription about "traitor" found in the trnnk, and all the other queer incidents connected with the tragedy are to be attributed to his liquor and fear-crazed conlition after the fatality.

VIRGINIA NEWS MATTERS.

Great Indignation and Fears of Trouble at Pecahontas-A "Reform Ticket" in the Field-The State Debt Ques tion.

LYNCHBURG, VA., May 18 .- The most unsettled condition of affairs exists in the coal regions in Pocaboutas, Va. A portion coal regions in Pocahoutas, Va. A portion of the miners—those belonging to the labor unious—received 10 per cent. advance in wages some time ago, but the non-union men were refused an advance. On the 16th instant a meeting was called for the men to join the Federation of Labor, but the citizens of the town called an indignation citizens of the town called an indignation meeting and broke up the miners' assembly. The town sergeant entered the meeting with a large crowd and threatened to arrest all the speakers, and ordered Brown, the organizer of the fodoration, to leave, Great indignation exists with the miners, and trouble is feared.

A "BEFORM TICKET" IN THE PIELD. RICHMOND, VA., May 18.—A "reform ticket" for members of the city council was printed this morning as the result of the "workingmen's" opposition to the Demo-eratic management of the city. In some few cases the names of the nominees of the candidates selected by the Democratic pri-mary election were adopted by the "re-formers," and they make no nominations for the general offices except that of city sergeant.

sergeant.

It! termed that the straight Democrats will do all they can to accure the negro vote to defeat "raiormers." As the city council elects about 100 officers, the fight will be intensely warm and interesting. The Republicans are quiet observers of the family quarrel in the ranks of the "grand old leads."

THE STATE DEBT QUESTION. The state debt question in Virginia has assumed an entirely new phase by the organization of a Woman's Association for Liquidation. The officers of the association are the most prominent halles of this state, the wife of Dr. Whittle, bishop of the diothe wife of Dr. Whittle, bishop of the dio-cese of Virginia, being one of them. They are circulating over the state for signatures of ladies petitions asking the legislature to increase the rate of taxation to such an amount as will pay interest on the debt, including the compons now due and here-after to become due. These ladies promise to economize, so as to make it easy for Vir-ginia to pay her debt and maintain her in-tegrity among the states.

The committee on judiciary of the House of Representatives yesterday unanimously instructed Chairman Tucker to report adversely a bill to authorize the President to appoint a beard of commissioners to investigate to what extent the United States vestigate to what extent the United States may be legally or equitably liable for the debt due by the state of Virginia, the extent of the equitable liability of the United States to the bondholders, citizens of other states, and to foreign bondholders, on account of the state government of Virginia justifying the decisions of the United States Supreme Court.

Opposing Temperance With Dynamite ORANGEVILLE, ONT., May 18.—Two more dynamite explosions occurred at this place last night—one at the office and another at the residence of Police Magistrate Monros. The office was completely wrecked and adjoining property somewhat injured. The house was badly damaged, but fortunately no lives were lost. The indignation of the citizens lavery great, as this is the third and greatest explosion since the initiation of the Scott set. The cause of the outrages is the scion of Magistrate Monroe in strictly enforcing the temperance law. Although large rewards have been afford for information regarding perpetrators of the first two explosions, no one has yet been arrested in connection with the crimes.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

THE OCEAN MAIL SUBSIDY APPROPRIA-TION DISCUSSED.

An Appent to Preindice - "Germany Making a Fool of Herself"-The General Pension Bill-Cost of Paying Pen-

The morning business in the Senate consisted of proceeding upon measures on the calendar, and at 3 o'clock the general pen-sion bill was placed before the Senate, but was temporarily laid aside to permit Mr. Coke to address the Senate on the House "labor arbitration" bill. Mr. Coke dis-cussed at length the provisions of the bill, saying, among other things, that he would vote for the bill after one or two amendments should have been made to it. believed it provided the best practicable remedy for the difficulties with which the bill dealt. That remedy was voluntary arbitration, to be appealed to by the parties immediately concerned. It was a peaceful and reasonable mode of settling the serious differences that from time to time arose be-

and reasonable mode of setting the serious differences that from time to time arose between large corporations and their employes.

Mr. Logan, without committing himself to the support or otherwise of the House bill, would at the proper time submit a substitute for it. The House bill proposed arbitration, but when? After the trouble had arisen, and the arbitration should be appealed to and the decision rendered, there was no means of putting the decision into effect. He would propose that a commission, to be called a commission of arbitration, should be selected by the President; that the men should be selected, part of them for their knowledge of the law, and part for their knowledge of the law of the law

The pension bill was then laid before the Senate. The pension bill was then laid before the Senate. The pending amendment was that of Mr. Bia'r to the amendment of Mr. Van Wyck. Mr. Van Wyck's amendment is to add to the bill a proviso that no soldier under the act should bereafter receive less that 88 a month. The amendment processed that \$8 a month. The amendment proposed by Mr. Blair is to provide, instead, that no pension paid bereafter under any law to any soldier should be rated at less than \$1

month. Mr. McPherson said the Senate was not a month.

Mr. McPherson said the Senate was not definitely informed as to the amount the bill would take from the treasury. In order to get some information as to the approximate amount he moved that the bill be recommitted to the committee on pensions.

Mr. Blair said it would take from \$2,000,000 to \$25,000,000 a year, as far as he had been able to estimate, but undoubtedly the amount was not easily ascertainable. He regarded the question, however, as like that of a man paying his debts. The debts ought to be paid whether they were large or small. He saw no special advantage in recommittal and opposes the motion.

The debate upon the motion to recommit was participated in by Messrs. Teller, Voorbees, Cullom, and Ingalls.

Mr. Ingalls esid he would vote for the bill, though he thought it might be made more definite in some respects. He would not vote to recommit it, because no good could be done by that course. It would not not be the beautiful to the committee to attempt to

could be done by that course. It would be futile for the committee to attempt to estimate how many of the 2,700,000 men who callisted in the Union army and navy would be entitled to a pension under this bill. The senator making the motion to recemmit (Mr. McPherson), was just as well able to compute the number as any member of the committee would be. He might as well, however, predict how many bables would be born next year, or how many birds would pass over the captol next autumn on their way south. Not withstanding the extravagant culogy paid tol next autumn on their way south. Not-withstanding the extravagant culogy paid to the Democratic senators by the sonator frem Indiana (Mr. Voorhees), Mr. Ingalis had always noticed that whenever a propo-sition to liberalize pensions was made the senators on that side of the chamber al-ways got out their slates and pencils and legan figuring how much the proposition would cost. They had not been in haste to ask whether the proposition was just. Mr. Ingalis had not the slightest idea how much expenditure would be in-volved in the bill should it become a law. now much expenditure would be in-relyed in the bill should it become a law. volved in the bill should it become a law. Neither did he care. If there were any veteran soldlers of the republic who were liable to become inmates of almajouses or dependents on public charity he (Mr. Ingal's) did not propose to inquire how much it would be a national scandal and disgrace for a nation as epulent as this, with uncounted millions lying idle in the treasury, to permit those who had served under its flag to become inmates of porthouses. A discussion then arcses as to the precise meaning of certain provisions of the bill, but without acting on Mr. MePherson's motion, the Senate at 5:20 p. m., on motion of Mr. Morrill, went into executive session. After an hour so specific the doors were reopened, and the

pent the doors were reopened, and the cente adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Early in yesterday's session Mr. Blount of Georgia, from the committee on post-offices and post roads, reported back the postoffice appropriation bill, with Senate amendments, and, it having been referred to the committee of the whole, the House went into such committee for the purpose of considering these amendments.

Mr. Blount addressed his remarks to that clause which is known as the reguladist. THE HOUSE.

clause which is known as the "subsidy" amendment and made an argument in opesition to it. Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, in supporting Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, in supporting the amendment, drew a comparison between the pay for mail service to the coastwise companies and that allowed to forcign mail companies, and instead of the fact that last year the government paid for mail service between Tampa and Key West \$23,000, while it paid only \$237 for the service between Key West and Havanna, the Senate amendment only authorized the Postmaster General to do with the foreign service exactly what he did with the star route and coastwise service, and

the star route and coastwise service, and all this talk about the subsidy was simply all this talk about the subsidy was simply an appeal to the reason of a reasonable man. The United States paid more for mall service between Tampa and Key West than was paid to all the American lines engaged in transatlantle commerce, or in commerce between the United States and South and Central America.

It paid more for the service between San Francisco and Sacramento than was paid to American lines from San Francisco to Hong-Kong and to Panama and to Maxico; and it paid \$0.000 more for the service from Ta-

paid \$6,000 more for the service from Ta-eoma to Port Townsend than was paid to coma to Port Townsend than was paid to
the whole American Pacific service.

He then passed on to a consideration of
the necessity of extending our commercial
relations with the states of Mexico and
Central and South America, and maintained
that the increase in the facilities for mail
transportation would have a tendency to
extend our trade with those states. To-day
there were but two lines running from the
United States to South America—the "Red
D" line to Venezuela and a line to Brartl—
and to these lines for carrying the mails
the government paid the munificent sum of
\$5,605.08.

Mr. Riggs, of Illinois, opposed the foreign

25.600.08,
Mr. Riggs, of Illinois, opposed the foreign mail service amendment, and contended that the figures cited by Mr. Burrows, instead of showing that too little was paid for foreign service, showed that too much was paid for the coastwise service.
Mr. Wakefield, of Minnesota, carnestly opposed the smendment, and regretted that his well-known opposition to the subsidy clause had subjected him to groundless attacks.

tacks.

Mr. Guenther, of Wisconain, said that the appropriation did not rise to the dignity of a subsidy. It was neither fish, thesh, nor fowl. It was a gift, pure and simple. It was a charity to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company—a corporation which Congress should not touch with a ten-foot pole. He argued that subsidies did not have the effect of increasing tonnage, and as an illustraof increasing tonnage, and as an illustra-tion of this he cited the fact that Germany, with a non-subsidy policy, had increased

her tonnege faster than France with a sub-

her tonnege faster than France with a subsidy policy. It was true that Germany
had recently started upon a subsidy policy,
but it was only an experiment.

Mr. Milliken, of Malne, asked why it was
that Germany should enter upon a subsidy
policy if she was succeeding so well without
a subsidy.

Mr. Guenther supposed that it was because she was making a fool of herself.

Mr. Milliken had not thought that the gentleman would go back on his country.

"On my country!" exclaimed Mr. Guenther. "What do you think my country is?
I want to say to the gentleman that though
I was born on German soil, and have no
reason to feel otherwise than proud of it. I
am proud, and falways have been, of being
an American citizen." American citizen."
Mr. Milliken had no doubt of that, but it

had occurred to him that when the gentle-man referred to Germans as "fools," that he had been rather going back on his counme had been rather going back on his country.

Mr. Guenther. I did not say that they were fools, but I said that, as the gentleman has probably done, and as I have certainly done on occasions, Germany had made a fool of herself.

He would not be induced under any circumstances to yote for this misanurously.

cumstances to vote for this misappropria-tion of the public money. If it was pro-posed to make the close of the session conposed to make the close of the session conditional on the adoption of this amendment, if it was proposed to make it a question of physical endurance, he for one was willing to stay here, and rather than yield, rather than be coerced into submission to the dictates of subsidy hunters, he was determined to stay here, and, in the language of an immortal hero, "Fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." [Applause.]

Pending further discussion the committee rose, and the House, a 4:455, adjourned.

THE PAN-ELECTRIC SCANDAL.

Witnesses Who Refuse to Testify and Others Who Want to Talk. Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, president of the Washington Telephone Company, of Baltimore, took the stand vesterday morn-

Baltimore, took the stand yesterday morning before the telephonic investigation occumittee and supplied some important omissions in his former testimony.

Mr. Ranney questioned witness as to some entries in one of the books of the WashingtonCompany, but the witness confined himself to the statement that the entry related to his professional fees, and had no relation to the government suit or Pan-Electric. Therefore he declined to answer further, and picking up the book turned it over to his secretary.

At the conclusion of Gen. Johnson's examination Mr. Van Bentiagsen submitted the statement that he had attempted to read on Monday, touching the testimony he wished to rebut, and after a long discussion, it was reac, together with a statement submitted

Monday, touching the testimony he wished to rebut, and after a long discussion, it was reac, together with a statement submitted by Mr. Sypher. Mr. Van Benthuysen and Mr. Sypher sat at opposite ends of the room, and regarded each other with anything but friendly glances during the reading. Mr. Van Benthuysen's communication begins with the statement that during the progress of the investigation testimony was taken that tended to prove him (Mr. Van Benthuysen) guilty of conspiracy with public efficers and private individuals to induce a suit to be brought in the name of the government to vacate the Bell patents. To chable him to defend himself against the charge, he requests permission to be represented by counsel, and to introduce witnesses in his own behalf, and cross-examine those who have already testified.

If this request be granted he proposes to submit competent documentary and oral evidence that some of the witnesses who have already testified in support of the charges are regarded in their communities as wholly unworthy of belief. As such he names Messrs. Sypher, Hill, and? Fuiltzer, thefirst two having testified that they originated the calumnies which gave rise to the inquiries, and the last having assumed the responsibility for publishing them to the world.

Mr. Sypher's communication, after not-

world,
Mr. Sypher's communication, after noting Mr. Van Benthuysen's purpose to impeath his testimony, says that this man (Van Benthuysen) is quite notorious for his audacity and unscrupulous transactions, Mr. Sypher invites the closest scrutiny into his acts; he gives notice that he will not permit a man like Van Benthuysen to inquenthem.

The committee talked over the propositions for a short time, and finally unan-

therefore time, and finally unan-imously agreed to a resolution offered by Mr. Oates, declaring that no other witnesses shall be examined; that relevant document-ery evidence may be introduced; that wit-nesses who have already testified may be

that the motion made by Mr. Van Henthuy-sen be denied.

The question next came up as to what action should be taken in the case of the refusel of Manager Marcan to produce tele-grams called for in a subpensa. Mr. Ranney egarded the telegrams as of great impor-tance. Mr. Hell moved that the witness be

tance. Mr. Hall moved that the witness be excused, and the committee proceeded to argue the matter.

Mr. Hanback impatiently remarked:
"What is the use of sitting here wiser than owle-sitting on this body—this gentleman; of going through the form of having him reported to the House for commitment when you know blamed well—I do—that you can't commit him stall."

Mr. Oates recited the facts of the Kilbourn case, and said that he would not violate the law and give the witness a right to sue the government for false commitment.

Finally the chairman was authorized to prepare subporns for any dispatch suffi-ciently described by any member of the

American Protective Tariff League. New York, May 18.—A meeting of the board of managers of the American Protective Tariff League was held to-day at the office of the league was lead to-day at the collector the Delawise and Hudson Canal. Company for the purpose of completing the organization of the caute and the election of officers. The meet-ing was called to order by Col. Le Grand E. Cannon, who streed that it had been called to hear and ast upon the report of the committee on nominations appointed at the last meeting of the board.

The committee on nominations reported that the committee had not been able to acree upon

of the beard.

The committee on nominations reported that the committee had not been able to agree upon the nomination for president, and proposed to sufmit that question for the action of the beard of managers.

The first vice president is Hon, Thomas H. Indiley, of New Jersey; general secretary, Hon. Robert P. Porter, Pennsylvania; treasurer, Chester Griswold, New York.

Extentive committee—Jornelius N. Bliss, of New York; Hon, George H. Ely, Othio; Hon, H. B. Mriesal, Rhode Island; Wm. P. Shinn, Pennsylvania, and Henry T. Cook, New Jersey.

The isst of vice presidents includes: New York, Hon, Ellis H. Roberts, Citica Heroid; New Jersey, Hon, Frederick A. Potts, president Susquehanna midroad; Pennsylvania, Hon, Jehn H. Ricketson, manufacturer of machinory, Phitsburg: Delaware, Hon T. F. Gause, president Harrian & Hollingsworth Company, Wilmington; Maryland, Hon, Albert Stani, Inwyer, Hogerstown; Virginia, Golister Sayer, Iron works, Wytherille; West Virginia, Hon, N. Golf, Jr., ex-Secretary of Navy, Clarkesburg; North Chrollius, Frederick Klider, rice planter, Wilmington; South Caronina, D. E. Convorce, cotton manufacturer, Clifton; Georgia, Col. John Scoven, rice planter, Sevennah; Alahama, Samiel Noble, president Anniston Iron Company, Anniston; Louislans, Hon, Louislans, Janar planter, New Orleans; Tennessee, A. M. Shook, agent Tennessee Coul and Iron Company, Tracy City, Kentneky, Capt. Slas F. Miller, president Eclipse Woolen Mills, Louisvillo.

The vice president for the District of Columbia, Florida, and Mississippi have yet to be named. All of the nominees were elected manimonaly.

be hamed. All of the solutions was authorized to The executive committee was authorized to report a secretary for each state and tarritory of the Union. The Selzure of American Vessels. Rosros, May 18.—In the house this morning representative Samuel Rhodes, jr., of Marble-lend, moved the adoption of the following: ired, moved the committee on fallering relations consider the expediment of such actions consider the expediment of such action by the general court as fittingly expensible sentiments of the people of the common wealth in researd to the seizure of American fishing vessels by the Canadian authorities." The order was unanimously adopted without debate.

CUMBERLAND, MD., May 15.—All the coal mines in the Cumberland region were repre-sented at delegates' mosting, held this after-

THE NATIONALS! HARD LUCK They Outplay the Chicagos, But Rain and Daily's Poor Pitching Defeat Them-Games Elsewhere-The Pim-

Heo Races. CHICAGO, May 18-The Chicagos won

the game through the assistance of Daily's poor pitching and the rainfall. The visitors dayed a really good game, both at the bat and field, and were in a position to win when the rain fell. There were about 1,200 present. Baker made a splendid double play one in the sixth inning, catching a hot hall from Anson's but and Kelly off the base. The game was called at the end of the eighth inning on secount of rain.

Farned runs-Chicago, 1: Washington, 1.
Two base bits-Pieffer, Gladmon, Crane, and
Hines. Three base hits-Gladmon, Passed
hills-Glilpan, 1. Wild pitches-Daily, 7.
Pirst base on errors-Chicago, 3: Washington,
S. Struck out-Chicago, 4: Washington,
Double play-Daker, Umpire-Curry, GAMES ELSEWHERE.

AMATEUR BASE BALL.

THE RACES AT PURLICO.

THE RACES AT PIRLICO.

RALTINGER, May 18.—The first day of the orpring meeting of the Marriand Joekey Club was not as successful as was anticipated. The weather was threatening and the attendance to tas good as usual. The races were all well centure d, and the fields large. It was a bod day for faveries, and the short losses carried of a orly all the parses. The winners of the day were Page net, Euros, Bonnie S, Burch, and Webser. The first race was three quarters of a mile;

Free, and Sutema belowing in the order in which they are named. Time, 1:16. Manuels and \$20.00.

The second was the Aumual Liomebred sakes, one halfe, for foots or less, bend by and wheel at the time of running by the nominet. So each, half forfeit, and only \$10 in inter. So each, half forfeit, and only \$10 in its less and the time of running by the nominet. So each, half forfeit, and only \$10 in its less and the time of running by the nominet. So each, half forfeit, and only \$10 in its less and the foot sand on it to the front and finished an easy winner nee in higher shead of Landoune second, a said length in Front of Rock and five third, besent fourth, and Wheatley less. Time, 124.

Strock paid \$20.0.

The third was a selling race, one sulle, the times to be sold at section. for \$2.000. Purse \$60, of which \$150 to the second herse. Boules \$100.000 for the sold at section. For \$2.000. Purse \$60, of which \$150 to the second herse. Boules \$100.000 for the foot and finished winner a earth abased of John C second, a neek in front of Letrita third, and Redbuck, Error, Ph. Lewis, Frank Ward. Tony boster, Members, Wandering, Haron, and howelf in the oder in which they are named. Time, 145, dutuels paid \$280.25.

The fourth race was the Bancocas Handicap, mas and one-eighth thiles, for all ages; \$50 enrance, half forfeit, or only \$10 if denlarsions. The winner of any handicap after the anomacement of the weights to carry \$50 enrance, half forfeit, or only \$10 if denlarsions. The winner of any handicap after the anomacement of the weights to carry \$50 enrances half forfeit, or only \$10 if denlarsions. The winner of any handicap after the anomacement of the weights to carry \$50 enrances half forfeit, or only \$10 if denlarsions. The winner of any handicap after the anomacement of the weights to carry \$50 enrances half forfeit, \$70 min and flushed three counts in front of Springield third, weaker hand of Scolars second, here length in front \$50 km and the length of the second here. Down the homestrach the anomacement fid

Once a last. Time, 1995, Mutuels paid (5.25). The second day at Plimico presents an attactive eard, including two stake races. The artise and pool selling follow: First race—Three-louding follow: First race—Three-louding follow: Bloom of a mile—Anastin 190 bs., Bessie 119, Eva K 110, Rico 110, rathspr 19, Farewell 118, Alvinora 96, Longreys 113, Runie 99, Charley Russell 98, and ord Ecocondistic 198.
Second race—Vermi Sweepstakes, one mile, Patroclesjics 18s., Brunova 105, Souvenir 198, ayward 10, Paska 110, Rock and Rys 113, Iswaed 113, Dry Monopole 113, and Fredmitte 108. mith 105.
Third race—Clobaugh Memorial, one-half
alle—Young Luke 110 lbs., Maggie Mitchell 107,
aymaster 107, 80 Petto 110.
Feursh race—One anilo, selling—Little Minte 40 lbs., Menthore 108, Miss Dakey 98, Edid 97, Leroy 110, Waudering 114, and Pacific
d 97, Leroy 110, Waudering 114, and Pacific

id 97, Leroy 119, Wandering 111, and Tavific
Fifth race—One and one-fourth miles—Berau 115 lbc., Compensation 169.
Pools were sold on the races as follows:
Three-quarters of a mile—Strathger, \$50;
and Besconstield and Farewell, \$7 each; Anassetts, \$6, Long View and Charley Bussell, \$50;
ach, and the field, \$10, including Bessio, Kya
K, Bico, Alshorra, and Runde;
For the Vermal Sweepstakes—Pasha, \$20; Dry
Monepole, \$18; Bock and Rye, \$15; Elawood,
11; Tryd Suith and Soveenir, each \$20; Waysard, \$5, and Davis & Hall's entry, Patrocles
tad Bruncea, \$2.
Pow the Clabungar Memorial Stakes—Voung
take, \$70; Paymaster, \$67; Stiletto, \$20, and
Maggie Mitchell, \$15.
For the celling race, one mile—Mass baly, \$25. Margle Mirchell, \$15.
For the selling race, one mile—5ths baly, \$25.
For the selling race, one mile—5ths baly, \$25.
Foro, Sal, Fderfield, \$30. Wanderine \$14. Lites Minnly, \$19. Mentmore, \$1, and Pacific, \$5.
For the mile and a quarter—Bersan, \$5.
Compensation, \$8. HAUSS AT LOUISVILLE.

Second non-Oue and one-shift mire. En-rer won, Parter Ashe second, Karrina third. 96, 1-57. Time, 157.

Third race—The Louise III cup, two and onequarter miles. Lucky It was, Puna socould,
Irish Pat third. Time, 4.98-14.

Fourth race—One and one-quarter miles.
Test won, Conding second, Societiza Pat
third. Time, 210.

Fifth race—One and one-sixteenth miles.
May Lady won, Jim Nave second, Fabiusthird.
Time, 126-16. THE AMERICAN VINTAGE.

FIRST DAY'S SESSION OF THE VITICUL-TURISTS.

The Officers Elected for the Coming Year-An Interesting Address by the Commissioner of Agriculture-Committees Appointed -An Extensive Exhibit-Programme for To-Day.

The national viticultural convention co-

rened at the hall in the department of agriculture yesterday at 10:30, and was called to order by the chairman of the committee on organization, Mr. B. F. Clayton, who named Col. Alex. W. Pearson, of New Jersey, as temporary chairman. B. F. Clayton was nominated and elected as temporary secretary, after which the report of the committee on organization was called for and been given to the press |-which report, length, it was moved by Mr. Wetmoro, of California, that said report be referred to a committee on permanent organization. The temporary chairman appointed the following committee: R. F. Clayton, of Florida; A. Russow, of Virginia; A. J. Switzer, of New York; F. Pohndorff, of California; C. G. Frash, of Virginia; Hon, W. J. Green, of North Carolina; D. Cook, of Missouri.

The convention then adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m., at which time it was announced that the commissioner of agriculture, Hon. Norman J. Colman, would deliver an address upon the subject of viticulture as a national industry. Commissioner Colman was listened to with close attention, being frequently interrupted by applause. "It was the consideration of the importance of the grape in connection with its dietary and domestic uses." said Mr. Colman, "as in the manufacture of pure American wines, and the protection of them from adulterated compounds, that this national convention was called. As a nation we may well feel proud of what we have accomplished in the last fifty years, dating back to the early beginnings at Cincinnati and other sections. We can produce wines even now which can enter into competition with the choicest wintgress of Europe—where wine making has been followed for thousands of years, and has been fostered and encouraged by government aid. Here the industry has had to take care of itself, and it has grown up and made its way by the simple pluck and energy of its followers. Not only Jis, but we have had our best brands presented to the public under Fr ach and other foreign labels, and only the indifferent ones presented as American wines. But we have grown strong enough now to insist on our rights, and to stand on our own merits. And to promote this new order of things this national viticultural convention has been called.

"We claim admittance and recognition among the nations of the earth as a wine-producing country—the fairest and greatest markets of the world with almost every other product of industry and skill, agricultur length, it was moved by Mr. Wetmore, of

address.

The committee on permanent organization reported in favor of the plan of organization published in yesterday's NATIONAL FRITURILICAN, reducing membership's annual dues to \$10, and also nominated the following officers for the first year: Charles A. Wetmore, of California, president, and B. F. Clayton, of Florida, secretary; and the following as a videultural council to act in the capacity and nature of an executive committee of the association, to which all questions of general policy should be reticetions of general policy should be re-erred for final deliberation and action: terred for final deliberation and action: J. S. Newman, Alabamu; i. J. Rose and H. W. Crabb, California; B. H. Young, Kentucky: D. Cook, Missouri; A. W. Pearson, New Jersey; G. E. Dewey, D. Bander and J. W. Davis, New York: Hon Wharton J. Green, North Carolina; J. J. Luess, South Carolina; George W. Campbell, Odio; T. V. Musson, Texass, M. O. Bandall, Tennessee; H. L. Lyman, Vinciala, The president and secretary are ex-officio members of the

It is understood that each officer selected

It is understood that each officer selected is known to be positively and carnestly in favor of legislation to protect the industry against spurious wines.

In assuming the office of president of the association and convention, Mr. Wetmare made a brief but vigorous address, urging energetic and harmonious action, and premising to speak further during the convention. He called the attention of the delegate specially to the fact that domestic wires were now in competition with delegates specially to the fact that domestic whees were now in competition with spurious whose rather than with importations; one country alone in California produced more in 1884 than the entire importation from all countries; but there were militons of gallons of detestable compounds made in this country at very small cost, which cur wine dealers were forced to compete against, thereby forcing genuine producers into an ignoble and profitess strife. It was necessary that all such spurious wines should be known to consumers by means of a stamp, in order that our vine growers might enjoy a market which rightfully belonged to them.

means of a stamp, in order that our vine growers might enjoy a market which rightfully belonged to them.

Papers from G. E. Dewey, of New York, and C. S. Saalmann, of New Jerssy, were read by the secretary, which aronaed interesting discussions as to the value of unfermented grape juice for the grape cure, and the methods for preserving such juice. A committee was appointed to wait upon President Cleveland to inform him that the convention would be pleased to call upon him in a body on Thursday.

This afternoon at 2 p. m. addresses from Prof. Riley and others will be listened to, and in the evening wines on exhibit will be sampled at Masonic Temple. The sampling will also continue Thursday evening. The feature of the sampling to night will be of preducts of states east of the Rocky mountains, and on Thursday evening those from the Facific slope.

The following are the committees appointed:

On exhibits—Hon, Norman J. Colman, of

poluted: On exhibits—Hon. Norman J. Colman, of Missouri; D. Bander, New York; A. Rus-sow and Oscar Referson, Virginia; F. Pobn-derff and George Husman, of California; J. J. Lucas, of South Carolina; Chris, Xan-Lucas, of South Carolina; Chris. Xan-District of Columbia; C. G. Frash, Vir-

der, District of Columbia; C. G. Frash, Virginia;
On resolutions—H. L. Lyman, Virginia;
A. W. Pearson, New Jersey; Hon. W. J.
Green, North Carolina; D. Bander, New
York; F. Pohndorff, California.
On order of business—B. F. Clayton,
Florida; C. G. Frash, Virginia; A. J. Switzer, New York; Hon. Norman J. Colman,
Missouri; Henry Brown, New Jersey,
Among the exhibits at the agricultural
bureau and the Masonic Temple Hall are
several hundred different samples of wines,
a fair representation of raisins, wine diters,
bottling machines and apparatus, pamphlets, illustrations, &c. Many ladies took
an interest in the proceedings. an interest in the proceedings.

Speculations About the Tariff Bill.

There is a good deal of quiet work being done by both sides on the tariff question. Friends of Mr. Morrison say he has not abandoned his scining strongth, that the delay is part of tools programme, and that the delay is part of tools programme, and that the tariff questions will be brought up to seem as enough appropriation bills have passed the Hause to keen the Senate binsy for a white. Nather Mr. Morrison nor Mr. Randall will talk for publication respecting the matter. THE ARLINGTON SITE.

The Commissioners' Estimates for a Bridge There-What Prof. Greener Thinks of the Project.

The commissioners yesterday addressed the following letter to Hon. Anson G. Mc-Cook, secretary of the Senate: "In response to the Senate resolution of May 3 the commissioners beg to inform you that the preliminary estimates of a cost of a bridge across the Potomac to connect the city of Washington with the Arlington city of Washington with the Arlington estate have been prepared. The line of the bridge is approximately that of New York avenue prolonged, and transversing Analostan lehand, leads directly to the main gute of Arlington. As the Senate resolution conveys no intimation of the character of the proposed structure, nor of the probable uses to be made thereof, the commissioners as without and the probable uses to be made thereof, the commissioners are without and

able uses to be made thereof, the commissioners are without a guide in these respects. Alternative estimates have been made for an iron trussed structure for the entire width of the valley and for a combined truss and embankment construction.

The general features are for a roadway of 20 feet in width, with 3 feet 6-inch aidewalks: open spans of 210 feet each, and a draw span over the channel of 250 feet, with current pler. The bottom cleat of the bridge is 20 feet above mean low water. Plen A includes 1,500 lineal feet of treasure tridge, as above proposed, with 2,100 feet bridge, as above proposed, with 2,100 feet of embankment. Total cost, \$250,000. If the roadway be reduced to 18 feet and the sidewalk be omitted the cost would be

Fig. B is for a trussed from structure throughout, with no embankment. The estimated cost is \$400,000. With the reduced dimensions, as under supplan A, the cost would be \$500,000. The constructions above estimated for are about the chaptest flat it would be at all worth while to consider. oconsider. Of the two, plan "A" is the cheaper, and

Of the two, plan "A" is the cheaper, and probably the most advantageous, it the embankment across Anoiostan island and the marsh region be not considered injudicious. If more ornamentri structures of grenter capacity be contemplated, the cost will depend upon the plan adopted. In addition to the plan above the Sonate resolution requires an estimate of the cost of converting the plateau belonging to the Arlington into a parade ground. In the absence of detailed surveys, for which no provision exists, it is roughly estimated that the cost of conversion as indicated may be placed at about \$100 per acre, which for the \$50 acres in question would aggregate \$20,000.

200,000,
Trof. R. T. Greener, secretary of the
Grant mounment fund of New York, is
in the eity. In conversation with a NaTIONAL REPUBLICAN reporter yesterday he in the city. In conversation with a NaTional Republican reporter yesterday he
solid that it was proposed to creet a big
library, reading room, or equally useful
building, and be thought this would be
done. In speaking of the scheme to creet
a memorial bridge over the Potomac from
the end of New York arenue to Arlington
he pronounced bimself as favoring it, and
said that a more fitting monument to the
memory of Grant could not be erected
in any city. There is no monument in this
city to the memory of Grant, and a bridge
would not only be useful, but would be a
lasting memorial to the distinguished soldier. A bridge of this kind would cost
about \$1,000,000, and if the general government would appropriate half that sum, the
professor thought that the people of the
country, and especially those of New York,
would make up the other. "I hope," said
the professor, "that on my next visit the
proposition will take definite shape. The
people of Washington would support it, and
the day may come when the name of the
great leader will be perpetuated by a
bridge which will not only do credit to the
country, but will be a most grateful addition to the beauties of Washington."

The Arthur Kill Bridge Bill.

In the Senate yesterday, during the consid-ation of measures on the calendar, the States

p at present, as his colleague (Mr. Sewell) was ecessarily absent. Mr. Frye moved the bill on, notwithstanding as civer from. at. Figure moved the but on, now instanding the objection.

Mr. McPhurson said the people of New Jorsey wire ranch interested in this hill, and it on the necessary absence of one of the sendors from that state. Mr. Vest was also absent, he said:

Mr. Frye said the senator from New Jorsey (Mr. Sewell) had told him he would be present to morrow, and, as the consideration of the bill would not be completed to-lay, the senators new absent would have an opportunity to be besurd to-morrow.

Mr. McPherson repeated his objection; Mr.

Mr. McPherson repeated his objection; Mr.

Framb also obserted.

On Mr. Frye's motion the year and may swere railed, and swalled—year 22, mays 24.
See the motion was defented.
The tall, on motion of Mr. Harrison, was permitted to retail. Its place on the railentar, Mr. Harrison saying that white he two ret in bill he had not thought proper to you for taking it up in the absence of Mr. Sewell.

Unlawful Obstruction of Rallroads. Etatutes by adding to it the following clause: "Any person or persons who shall withinly darky act of by means of any threat or intimiplation, impede or obstruct, except by legal process, any such rational or the agents or servants of such company in the convexance of any passer of is, government supplies, or male from one state to another state, or in receiving, handling, londing, or unloading, or transporting, or delivering any religint or property consigned or shipped from one state to another state or to a foreign country, or which has been transported from a foreign country to any state of the United States, or from one state to another state of the United States, or from one state to another state of the United States, or from one state to another state shall, on conviction thereof, be tatutes by adding to it the following clause

Where Our Building Should Be. "I rather like the site at Seventh and C strets for a District building," said Commis-

storer Wheatley restorday.

"Will yet have room enough if put in a building there with the city postoffice."

"Pictity. There will be \$1.666 square feet, end that is all that as wanted for the District "What will be the height of the proposed uitding at that place."
"It will be five works."
"Suppose that the postoffice people should recognition to the

rough upon you?" Then we can build more stories." What do you think about the city hall im-Processing a great opposition rising among the citiests against further assignation of the public parks of the city for building purposes. There are good reasons also for such oppositions of the city for the city for the city of the c

The May ball recently given by the pupils of Prof. Prector at his academy, corner of Sevent

Fight Between Women. Ouring the fracas a woman named Rhoda vicked up a stein and bit Mary Johnson in the lead, indicing a deep cut. Rhoda was in-rested and locked up at the second precinci.

Mr. Thompson's Dinner. Hop. John W. Tiompson cutertained a com-sory of fearteen at ditter at his residence, on

A Virginia Nomination Considered.

The Weather.

The Weather.

The Washington and vicinity—Occasional rains, nearly stationary temperature.

Thermometric readings—3 s. m., 549; 7 s., m., 549; 11 s., m., 649; 3 p. m., 639; 7 p. m., 629; 11 p. m., 579; mean temperature, 689; maximum, 689; minimum, 489; mean relative humidity, 839; total precipitation, 680; minimum, 489; mean relative humidity, 839; total precipitation, 680; minimum, 489; mean relative humidity, 839; total precipitation, 680; minimum, 489; mini

ARMY AND NAVY ORDNANCE

\$16,000,000 TO BE APPROPRIATED

THEREFOR. \$1,000,000 for a Great Naval Gun Fac-

tory at Washington Navy Yard-An Army Gun Foundry at Watervielt

Senator Hawley, from the committee on coast defenses, yesterday reported favorably the two bills introduced early in the session by Senator Cameron. They authorize the Secretaries of War and the Navy, respectively, to make contracts, after suitable advertisement, with responsible steel manufacturers for the supply of rough-bored, rough-turned, and tempered steel for the fabrication of heavy ordnance adapted to modern warfare, and steel for armor, shafting, and other army and naval purposes, in quantity not to exceed 10.000 gross tons for each department. Each bidder is required to guarantee that he will creet in the United States a sentable plant capable of making all the steel and finishing it, in accordance with the contract, and agree in the case of the award of an ordnance contract to deliver yearly a specified quantity of each caliber, the time of delivery of the smaller caliber to commence at the expiration of not more than eighteen months, and that of the largest calibers at the expiration of not more than three years from the date of the acceptance of the contract. The Secretary of War is authorized to creet at the Watervilet arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., an army gun foundry for the fabrication of the heaviest cuns adapted to modern warfare, and the manufacture of gun carriages and ordnance equipment for the army at a cost not to exceed \$1,000,000, and the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to erect at the many yard, Washington, D. C., a naval gun tory for the fabrication of the heaviest guns adapted to modern warfare, the manufacture of gun-carriages and ordnance equipment, for the navy sand, washington, D. C., a naval gun tory for the fabrication of the heaviest guns adapted to modern warfare, the manufacture of gun-carriages and ordnance equipment, for the naval service at a cost not to modern warfare, and steel for armor, shaft-

adapted to modern warfare, the manufac-ture of gun-carriages and ordnance equip-ment, for the naval service at a cost not to exceed \$1,000,000.

To each of the bills the committee has added a section appropriating \$8,000,000 to be available during the six years from Jan-

Popular Demand Not Lobby Influence. Mr. Hale presented in the Senate yesterday a semerial of the United States and Brazil Steamship Company, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, the "Red D" into of steamers, and the New York, Havanx and Mexican Mail Steamship Company.

In presenting the memorial Mr. Hale remarked that it denied sparely what had been stated in certain newspapers, viz., that attempts had been made to improperly influence coherres in favor of what were called subsidies. Mr. Hale wished to say, in connection with the recent action of the Senate in regard to foreign mails that if this great effort to revive American commerce ever prevailed in Congress, it would not be done by the influence of any lothy. It could only come about because the American people were growing more and more interested in the subject, and somer or later Congress would have to respond to the pspular demand. campdrip Company, the Pacific Mail Steam

"Infamous" Articles—Butterine, &c.
in presenting a memorial in relation to decomargarine, Senator Beek took occasion to say
yesterday that if that article was one not incorpision with heath it should not be taxed,
and if inconsistent with heath theremedy was
not by a tax, but in that case the manufacture
of the article should be wholly problibited.
Mr. Beek said the petition related to revenue,
and should go to the committee on flusnes,
Mr. Miler opposed this, and complained of the
intensis from time to time made on the committee on agriculture, the denial to it of
proper accommodations, &c. He referred to
obcomargarine, butterine, &c. as "infamous"
articles. The petition was referred to the committee on agriculture.

A Hard Question to Answer A Hard Question to Answer.

President pro tempore Sherman laid before the Senate yesterday a lotter from the Postmaster General transmitting in compliance with a recent resolution of the Scoate, information as to the readjustment of postmasters saleries under the act of March 5, 1981. The testmost General says that the chief of the division of salary and allowances affirms, upon this experienced judgment, that it will require the services of ten cierks during a probable terial of fourteen months to perform the work

The President's Summer Residence

It is stated that the President is negotiating for the purchase of Jambarton hall, situated a few miles northwest of West Washington, just few miles northwest of West Washington, just his side of Scientery Whitney's country home. Mr. George B. Chiltenden, the owner of Dimbarton ostate, and includes treating for series with several areas of vinerand and fruit bross, has been offered \$15.00. for the property, but holds for the cook of the standard of the offer has been increased to \$15.00. In it wild the offer has been increased to \$15.00. Which is now indeed consideration. The british has two for the first the first country of the first country

The Veterans' Reception.
Union Veteran Corps, Old Guard, gave a complimentary reception to their friends at the National Rifley' armory last evening, which was a thorough success. Capt. J. M. Edgor, assisted by Lieuts. B. Nelson, Frank Paige, W. H. Hoover, and S. C. Wills comprised the reception committee. Prof. J. H. Vermitya was the master of coromanies, while Surgeon F. Donohue, Sergt. R. E. Smith. Carp. J. Jacobsen, Privates (eq. M. Roe, W. B. Pomercy, and W. D. Taoler took charge of the hear.

No Increase of the Retired List, Semajor Hampton, from the committee on military affairs, reported adversely Semator Butler's bill authorizing the President to retire those officers of the army who have already been recommended for retirement or may be so recommended prior to Jan. 1, 1887. In the report mecompanying the bill the committee say that they consider the increase of the re-tired list inadvisable.

The Choral Society.

The Choral Society will give its second con-cert of the season at Congregational Church to-hight. The sale of tickets has been large,

Crushed by an Engine. George Miller, employed at the round house of the Baltimore and Fotomac railway, had his log crushed by being caught between an en-ame and the track last night. He was taken to Providence Hospital.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITOL. Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, from the committee in agriculture, reported a bill authorizing that shibition of specimens of California silv in its capitol building.

Sension bilder introduced a full to organize to certifory of Aleska, and to provide for the stabilishment of a civil government therefor, it is smaller to the bill for the same purpose attroduced in the House by Mr. Hill. Senator Hoar presented the petition of the New England Method is Unisonal conference orning the United States to enforce the terms of the Chinese treaty so as to protect the House and property of Chinese subjects in the United States.

States,

On motion of Senator Gibson the Senate passed the Househill supplying a deficiency appropriation of \$6.00 to earry on to June, 1886, the examinations and survey regarding depth of water, on, at the south Fass, Missis-

senator Dawes introduced a bill to extend-the jurisdiction of the court of claims to all callins for the tiss of patents or patented in-ventions by the United States government which areas before the court assumed jurisdic-tion of such cases. It requires the suits to be rought within two years after the passage of

the act.

Senator Walthall, from this committee on public laids, reported favorably the bill, which passed the House some days har, authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer the Hulted states barricks at flaton Rouge, I.a., to the Louisiana State University and Agricultural send Mechanical College, at that place, for educational European.

estional surposes.

Senator Evarts, from the committee on the judiciary, reported taveraby as full providing that the services of a suredeed in the having and unfailing of a vessel shall be deemed a maritime service, for which a lieu in his favor shall attach upon the vessel, whether foreign or domestic, and may be enforced in rike manner as other poart are lieus in any district court having jurisdiction.